

longa et 2.5 mm lata, albida subcarnosaque; stamina ca 3.8-4 mm longa, filamentis latis appendicibusque dorsalibus erectis in tubum connatis, tubo irregulariter lobato ca 0.7-0.8 mm longo margineque superiore libero, antheris ca 1 mm longis, thecis basi leviter divergentibus apice appendiculatis appendicibusque tenuiter scariosis oblongis ad oblongo-ovatis obtusis integris ad inconspicue erosulis vix inaequalibus ca 2-2.5 mm longis et 0.5-0.6 mm latis; ovarium ca 1 mm longum, 1-loculatum, placentis 3 ovulisque numerosis; stylus ca 4 mm longus, apicem versus sensim angustior; stigma punctiforme. *Fructus* ignotus.

PANAMA. COLÓN: Portobelo, Las Cruces trail, *Ebinger 116* (holotype US, isotype MO).

Gloeospermum portobelense is very closely related to the type species of the genus, *G. sphaerocarpum* Triana & Planchon (Ann. Sci. Nat., Bot., sér. 4, **17**: 128-129, 1862) (Colombia, Amazonas in Brazil, northern Peru); from the Brazilian specimens which I have seen it can readily be separated by its longer apical appendages of the anthers: in *G. sphaerocarpum* the appendages are about as long as the anthers (cf Eichler in Mart., Fl. Bras. **13**(1): t. 79(1), 1871; Melchior in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., ed. 2, **21**: fig. 153, 1925; personal observation on *Ducke 556* (MO) and *Krukoff 5164* (MO) from Brazil), while in *G. portobelense* the appendages are more than twice as long as the anthers.

A key which permits separating the Central American species of *Gloeospermum* follows.

Leaves and calyx densely ferruginous-punctate*G. ferrugineostictum*
Leaves and calyx epunctate.

Sepals unequal in size, the 2 outer sepals smaller than the 2 inner ones, 1.2-1.8 mm in diam.

Apical appendages of the anthers ca 1 mm long; outer sepals ca 1.2 mm in diam, inner ones ca 1.7 mm in diam; leaf blades with the margins remotely serrate*G. boreale*

Apical appendages of the anthers ca 2-2.5 mm long; outer sepals ca 1.5 mm in diam, inner ones ca 1.8 mm in diam; leaf blades with the margins entire or subundulate*G. portobelense*

Sepals equal in size, ca 3 mm in diam*G. diversipetalum*

—*André Robyns, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis.*

BERNOULLIA OLIV., A GENUS OF BOMBACACEAE NEW TO PANAMA

The genus *Bernoullia* Oliv. (in Hook. f., Ic. Pl., ser. 3, **2**: 62, 1876), which is not mentioned in the Flora of Panama, Part VI, Family 116 *Bombacaceae* (Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. **51**: 37-68, 1964), belongs to the tribe *Matisieae* and is characterized as follows: tree with compound-digitate leaves; flowers secund, in many-flowered unilateral racemes; calyx campanulate and shortly 5-lobed; staminal tube long-exserted, laterally cleft almost to the middle, antheriferous at the apex, the anthers 15-20, biseriate, sessile; ovary 5-locular, each locule with ∞ ovules, these biseriate; stigma 5-lobed; capsules large, ligneous, dehiscent at the apex, 5-celled; seeds 8-12 in each cell, broadly winged, the wings turned upwards at the base and downwards at the apex of each cell; endosperm scant.

Bernoullia can be inserted in the generic key of the *Bombacaceae* of the Flora of Panama (loc. cit. 38) as follows:

bb. Seeds broadly winged.

Flowers large (ca 16 cm long in *G. darienensis* Pittier); calyx tubiform, 2-3-lobulate; staminal tube closed nearly to the apex, the anthers 5, subsessile to long-stipitate, large, spirally-twisted, vermiform; staminodes sometimes present; capsule unilocular, loculicidally dehiscent5. *Gyranthera*
Flowers rather small (ca 2 cm long in *B. flammea* Oliv.); calyx campanulate and shortly 5-lobed; staminal tube laterally cleft almost to the middle, antheriferous at the apex, the anthers 15-20, biseriate, sessile, small, oblong; staminodes none; capsule 5-locular, dehiscent at the apex5a. *Bernoullia*

The genus, which consists of two or three species in Central America and in Colombia, is represented in Panama by the following species:

Bernoullia flammea Oliv. in Hook. f., Ic. Pl., ser. 3, **2**: 62, t. 1169-1170, 1876.

Mexico, Honduras, British Honduras, Guatemala, Panama, and northern Colombia.

CHIRIQUÍ: vic of Puerto Armuelles, fairly frequent in uncut areas of forest W of town, alt 30 m, tree 90-100 ft, flowers blood red, Nov 1952, Allen 6650 (F).

—André Robyns, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis.

THE PUBLICATION DATE OF THE GENUS COCHLOSPERMUM (COCHLOSPERMACEAE)

Rickett and Stafleu, in *Nomina generica conservanda et rejicienda spermatophytorum* (Taxon **8**: 313, 1959; see also International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, Regnum Vegetabile **23**: 286, 1961), cite the genus *Cochlospermum* as follows:

Cochlospermum Kunth ex A. P. Decandolle, Prodr. **1**: 527, Jan. 1824.

This genus was validly published about two years earlier by Kunth himself in Humboldt, Bonpland and Kunth, *Nova genera et species plantarum*, as a footnote. The correct citation should read:

Cochlospermum Kunth in H. B. K., Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl. **5**: 297, June 1822.

This generic name was published one month earlier as a *nomen nudum* by Kunth in his *Malvaceae, Büttneriaceae, Tiliaceae, . . .* (p. 6, 12 May 1822).

The combination under *Cochlospermum* of the type species, *C. gossypium* (L.) DC. (*Bombax gossypium* L.), dates, however, from A. P. de Candolle, loc. cit.—
André Robyns, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis.

PAVONIA (PELTAEA) TRINERVIS (PRESL) A. ROBYNS, COMB. NOV. (MALVACEAE)

Krapovickas and Cristóbal, in *Revision del género Peltaea (Malvaceae)* (Kurtziana **2**: 135-216, 1965), take up the genus *Peltaea* (Presl) Standley which was originally described by Presl as a section of the genus *Malachra* L. (Rel. Haenk. **2**: 125, 1836) and later elevated to generic rank by Standley (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb.